

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.
APRIL 3, 1918.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

New Series. —PART 95

March 27, 1918

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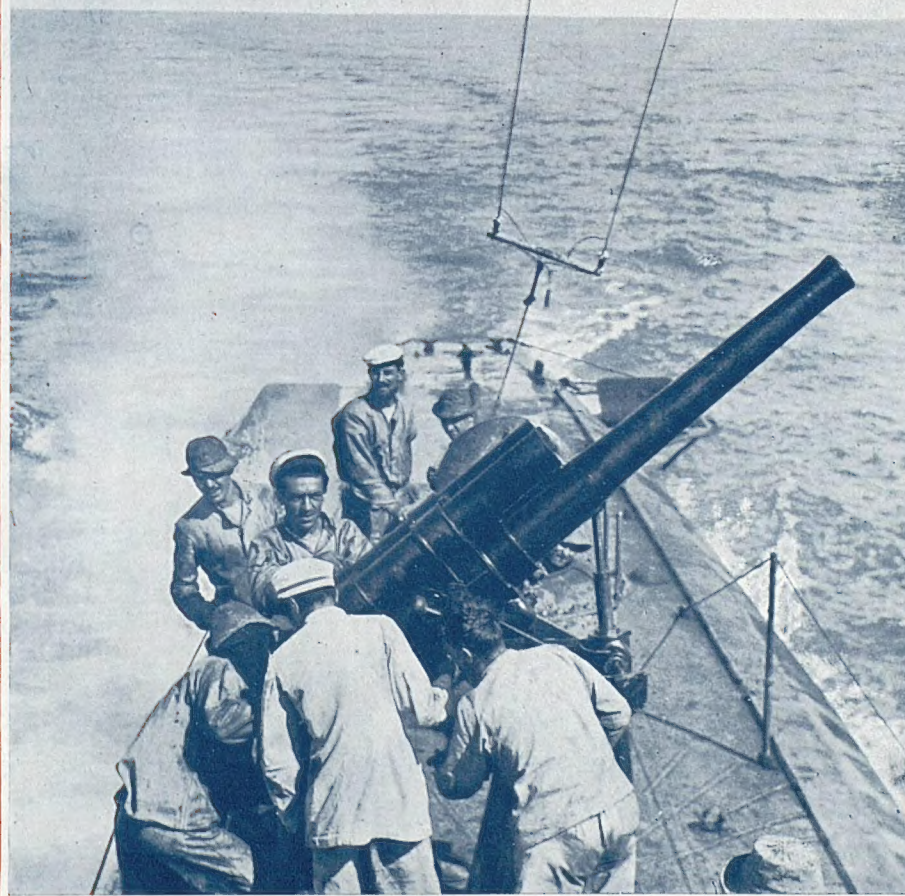
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OWING to the serious shortage of paper, it has been decided to discontinue the publication of "The Illustrated War News" as from the end of the present volume; that is, with the next issue, dated April 10. It need not be said that we announce this with regret.

The 3

of 1

BRITISH CRAFT TURNING
AN UNWARY GERMAN
THE GERMAN BLOW ON
FRONT: THE BATTLE OF
AN ANGLO-GERMAN AIR
WESTERN FRONT.
THE CAPTURE OF JERUSALEM
INCIDENTS.
GOTHAS DOWN.
A MOUNTAIN FUNERAL
FRONT.
AN AIR-RAID REFUGIO

The next issue of "

You can only realize
before you

The 3

Every Friday.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND,

April 3, 1918

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 95
New Series]—III

The Illustrated London News

of MARCH 30 contains illustrations of—

BRITISH CRAFT TURNING THE TABLES ON
AN UNWARY GERMAN SUBMARINE.

THE GERMAN BLOW ON OUR FIFTY-MILE
FRONT: THE BATTLE-AREA.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN AIR FIGHT OVER THE
WESTERN FRONT.

THE CAPTURE OF JERICHO: SCENES AND
INCIDENTS.

GO THAS DOWN.

A MOUNTAIN FUNERAL ON THE ITALIAN
FRONT.

AN AIR-RAID RIFUGIO IN PADUA.

A PARTY OF ALPINI RESISTING TO THE
DEATH ON MOUNT SOLAROLO.

STAGES OF A TORPEDOED SHIP'S DOOM.
DESTROYERS ON PATROL.

A DANCE AT THE BRITISH ARMY AND
NAVY LEAVE-CLUB IN PARIS.

THE LEAVE CLUB IN PARIS.

THE RESTITUTION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE:
A GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN
PARIS.

RELIGION AT THE FRONT.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

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March 27, 1918

The Illustrated War News, April 3, 1918.—Part 95, New Series.

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LONDON: MARCH 23, 1918.

ATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD,
2—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1918.

The Illustrated War News



PREPARED FOR THE GREAT BATTLE: AT A BRITISH LONG-RANGE HEAVY ARTILLERY
FIELD-MAGAZINE—GIANT SHELLS STACKED IN RESERVE.

Official Photograph.

THE GREAT WAR.

THE STORM—OVERWHELMING GERMAN PRESSURE—MAGNIFICENT BRITISH RESISTANCE—WITHDRAWAL TO THE SOMME—ENEMY'S DEAR-BOUGHT GAINS—FRENCH CO-OPERATION—MYSTERY GUN BOMBARDS PARIS—GREAT AIR-WORK—ITALIAN REPORTS.

THE storm—which broke, as briefly noted in our last article, before dawn on March 21—still rages, and the issue must remain long in suspense. One thing alone is sure—the steadfast courage of the Allies under the fiercest ordeal that troops in any age have ever been called upon to endure. The first brunt of the action fell upon the British on the Cambrai front, from

Vendeuil, south of St. Quentin, to the River Scarpe. While it was still dark, a heavy enemy bombardment opened up on the whole line. High-explosives and gas-shells searched the British forward positions and back areas until about eight o'clock, when a powerful infantry attack was launched by the enemy with seventy divisions on the entire front of fifty miles. All day the Germans came on in unending waves of massed formations, between La Fère, near the Oise, and the Croisilles region, on the Sensée river. They met the most splendid and stubborn resistance; our men mowed them down as

they advanced, inflicting incredible losses; but of these the enemy took no account, and continued to pour in fresh reinforcements of specially trained troops, which included units of the Guard. Such pressure was bound to tell. Positions, held to the last man, were at length taken, after heroic defences of which the complete story will never be told, for our men died where they stood. These isolated penetrations made it necessary to re-adjust the line. During the first day's fighting the British, attacked by 600,000 Germans, were

pressed back behind Bullecourt, Croisilles, Ecoust, and Noreuil. Next morning the enemy tide still surged onwards, covered by a terrific bombardment and helped by *flammenwerfer*. They struck north-west from Croisilles, west from Fontaine-les-Croisilles, and south from Cherisy, to converge at Henin Hill, which our troops, doing immense execution with their machine-guns, held mag-

nificently until three p.m., when they had to fall back, for the enemy masses had passed the hill on both sides. The British saved their guns and material. Meanwhile, southward of these positions, a struggle equally fierce was going on around St. Leger, Vaulx-Vaucourt, Morchies, and Velu. Vaulx-Vaucourt was saved for a time by a brilliant counter-attack, and the Leicesters still hung on there; but after dark new enemy masses forced a withdrawal. Further south still, the 51st Division of Highlanders and the 9th Scottish Division, held fast all the first day, around Gauche Wood, Hermies, and

Havrincourt, and would never have moved, but for the need of keeping touch with the rest of the line. Other hostile attacks, pressing from the direction of Hargicourt through Roisel, threatened Péronne; while enemy forces from the line of St. Quentin advanced by Savy, Ronpy, and Flesquières on Ham. From Vendeuil, the Crozat Canal was crossed, with Chauny as the objective. Such was, in outline, the position up to the night of the 23rd. The morning of Sunday, the 24th, brought a renewal of attacks in great strength



SUGGESTING HOW THE ENEMY HAS DRAINED GERMANY FOR MEN FOR THE GREAT BATTLE: UNDERSIZED PRISONERS, WITH OTHERS IN REAR.—[Official Photographs.]

April 3, 1918

along the whole front. The enemy claimed to have taken that town. German detachments were seen at several points. Douglas Haig's terms, "and Brie these bodies were driven back to the east of Péronne, attacks "o



THE STEADY STREAM OF MEN
THE FIRST STAGES OF THE

against the line of the further withdrawal. Further south, the British, with heavy losses, but they became hourly more intense south of that place a terrible line passing through Lloy, Combles, and Maur.

On the night of the 25th, known that the Germans had taken Bapaume, which they had to work to take. The strategy that region was now centered on Combles. Opposite Péronne still held the line of the as far south as Pargny, the new line ran south-west to Nesle, four miles west of the river. From Nesle, the storm on the evening of the 26th bent back to the south towards Guiscard, which was about eleven miles due west of La Fère. The combat continued on every sector, and the momentum of the German attack showed no signs of slackening. Everywhere the pressure remained severe, and the retreat were only too visible. The retirement, however, was a defeat claimed by the enemy. The 24th described the true he had pushed our t

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BRITISH RESISTANCE— FRENCH CO-OPERATION— ITALIAN REPORTS.

court, Croisilles, Ecoust, the enemy tide still a terrific bombardment. They struck north-west from Fontaine-les-Cherisy, to converge at troops, doing immense machine-guns, held magnificently until three p.m., when they had to fall back, for the enemy masses had passed the hill on both sides. The British saved their guns and material. Meanwhile, southward of these positions, a struggle equally fierce was going on around St. Leger, Vaulx-Vaucourt, Morchies, and Velu. Vaulx-Vaucourt was saved for a time by a brilliant counter-attack, and the Leicesters still hung on there; but after dark new enemy masses forced a withdrawal. Further south still, the 51st Division of Highlanders and the 9th Scottish Division, held fast all the first day, around Gauche Wood, Hermies, and

never have moved, keeping touch with the hostile attacks, pressing Argicourt through Roisel, the enemy forces from the led by Savy, Ronpy, and from Vendeuil, the Crozat Chaunny as the objective. position up to the night of Sunday, the 24th, attacks in great strength

along the whole front. Before nightfall, the enemy claimed to have taken Péronne. South of that town German detachments had crossed the Somme at several points, and were there, in Sir Douglas Haig's terms, "dealt with." At Licourt and Brie these bodies were counter-attacked and driven back to the east bank of the river. North of Péronne, attacks "of the greatest violence"

to a depth of nearly fifteen miles, but for that advantage he had paid a fearful price. The British had held every position till the last moment, and then retired in good order, still fighting and still ready to fight. Though weary, they were in good heart. The line held together from end to end. There was no question of rout, no isolation of any sector or serious break-through. The

Commander-in-Chief remarked that our losses, though heavy, were not out of proportion. On the 27th he announced: "Our troops have thrown back the enemy all along the British Front."

Hitherto, it was understood, only the most economical use had been made of the British reserves. Our gallant lads upon whom the first shock fell used the last ounce of their unaided strength to dispute the ground inch by inch. On the 23rd they began to receive assistance from the French, who relieved part of our forces, and took up the struggle on the sector opposite La Fère. In the region of Noyon they closed with the enemy in a furious battle for the heights on the right bank of the Oise. Here, as elsewhere, the Germans brought

up very formidable reinforcements without pause, and the French, acting under orders, gave ground gradually, always returning to deliver vigorous counter-attacks which cost the enemy dear. At Nesle, too, our Allies were desperately engaged, losing and retaking the town several times.



THE STEADY STREAM OF MEN THAT KEPT OUR LINE UNBROKEN DURING THE FIRST STAGES OF THE GREAT BATTLE: SUPPORTS MOVING UP.

Official Photograph.

against the line of the River Tortille led to a further withdrawal. Further north, at Henin and Wancourt, the British hurled back the enemy with heavy losses, but the menace to Bapaume became hourly more intense. Immediately to the south of that place a terrific combat swayed on the line passing through Le Transloy, Combles, and Maurepas.

On the night of the 25th it was known that the Germans were in Bapaume, which they had hard work to take. The struggle in that region was now centred on Combles. Opposite Péronne we still held the line of the Somme as far south as Pargny, whence the new line ran south-westwards to Nesle, four miles west of the river. From Nesle, taken by storm on the evening of the 24th, it bent back to the south-east towards Guiscard, which lies about eleven miles due west of La Fère. The combat continued on every sector, and the first momentum of the German attack showed no signs of slackening. Everywhere the pressure remained severe, and its effects were only too visible. But the retirement, however unwelcome, was not the defeat claimed by the enemy, who on the afternoon of the 24th described the battle as won. It was true he had pushed our troops back, at one point



TAKEN IN THE GREAT BATTLE WHILE THE ENEMY WERE PRESSING US HARD: GERMAN PRISONERS AND WOUNDED COMING IN.

Official Photograph.

The news of March 26, referring to events late the previous night, was of a comparative slackening of enemy pressure in the north, while furious fighting continued south of the Somme, where a

new attack seemed to be developing against the British and French around Roye and Chaulnes. During the day the Germans pressed vigorously with fresh divisions against Noyon and Roye. In the afternoon new hostile attacks developed. Roye was taken; Noyon was evacuated. The new British front then stood on the line Bray-Albert-Beaumont-Hamel-Puisieux-Ayette-Boiry-Henin-Wancourt to the Scarpe, and northwards of that as before. Hard pressed, but steady, the British and French stood, fought, and then made their orderly retirement, again and again. Their spirit, like their ranks, remained unbroken. They had punished the enemy beyond his calculations, and he was said to be bringing reinforcements from all parts of his front. There are limits even to German prodigality. The thrust at Amiens,

range of about seventy-five miles. The weapon is believed to lurk somewhere in the Forest of St. Gobain. At first, the fall of projectiles in the suburbs of Paris was taken to be the work of hostile aircraft, but the examination of fragments of shell soon proved that the feat had been performed by the enemy's artillerists. What the piece is like, and what its charge, has yet to be discovered. It fires a 9.5 (or thereby) projectile, of no very great destructive power, and Paris is not much disturbed by its periodic reminders.

Air-work continued vigorous. Mannheim, the Metz district, and the Trèves district were again bombed. The railway stations at Cologne received half-a-ton of explosives. Enemy bases behind the lines came in for further attention, and aerial combats increased. In one day our aviators disposed



SMOKING, CHEERFUL, AND TIRELESS: SOME OF OUR MEN BRINGING UP FRESH SHELLS TO A BATTERY DURING THE GREAT BATTLE.—[Official Photograph.]

although serious, might yet be parried. Our men looked eagerly for the moment of recoil.

On the other parts of the French front, although no overwhelming attack developed up to the 27th, there was a decided quickening of activity. Violent artillery actions took place to the northwest of Rheims, upon which 175 shells fell during March 24-25. At Suippes, in Champagne, two enemy *coups-de-main* broke down; the enemy artillery became violent between Arracourt and the Vosges. Enemy attacks east of Blemery and Badonvillers were repulsed with heavy losses.

Much has been said of German "surprises" in new methods of warfare, reserved for this battle. These were thought most probable in the department of gas and Tanks, of which nothing very wonderful or uncommon has been heard. But one remarkable novelty has been unmasked—the "mystery gun," which can bombard Paris at a

of seventy German machines. Their special work in the great battle itself was beyond all praise. Hundreds of tons of bombs were dropped on enemy positions, dumps, and billets; and low-flying planes harassed hostile troops with machine-gun fire. Artillery observation and scouting was carried out continuously with no less efficiency.

Speculation as to the opening of a great Austrian offensive on the Italian front about the middle of April hinted at an event not improbable. For the moment, however, the situation showed few signs of change. Spasmodic outbursts of gun-fire from Lake Garda to the Brenta and great aerial activity were the order of the day. Infantry action remained almost at zero. General Diaz returned to the front, after attending an urgent military conference in Rome. The troops in the Trentino stood ready for any test.

LONDON: MARCH 28, 1918.



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LONDON: MARCH 28, 1918.



Early in the German Offensive in Northern France.



BEHIND THE FRONT: RESERVES MOVING TO THE SUPPORT LINE; GERMAN PRISONERS.

In none of his communiqués during the first four days' fighting did Sir Douglas Haig speak of the German prisoners that we had taken. This characteristic restraint and reticence on the part of the British Commander-in-Chief stands out in marked contradistinction to the vainglorious Hindenburg and Kaiser telegrams to Berlin and Germany in general announcing thousands of British

prisoners as having been captured *plus guns galore*. As to the enumeration of the prisoners who may have been taken by the Germans, it should be always borne in mind that it has long been notorious that the enemy's regular practice, in their official reports, is to inflate their totals of prisoners by counting in wounded men found lying incapacitated on the ground.—[Official Photographs.]



The Great Battle: A Sample of the British Heavy Artillery



MOVING UP ONE OF OUR HEAVY BIG-PROJECTILE GUNS TO REINFORCE

This is one of the first photographs to reach England received from the battlefield during the great battle which opened in Northern France against the British Front on March 21. It is a useful reminder of the kind of weapons that Sir Douglas Haig has at his disposal in ample quantities for the final stemming of the tide of the tremendous German onset, in which

SUPPORT SECTOR: HEAVY METAL ARTILLERY

all-important element of success for the employment of masses of men in the densest of our artillerymen, going

A Sample of the British Heavy Artillery in the field.



Y BIG-PROJECTILE GUNS TO REINFOR
during the great battle which opened in
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SUPPORT SECTOR: HEAVY METAL AND CHEERFUL GUNNERS.

all-important element of success for the enemy was the use of the heaviest possible weight of shell-fire, and the reckless
employment of masses of men in the densest German formation, as "storm" and "shock" troops. A glance at the cheerful,
ident faces of our artillerymen, going up to the support lines with the big gun in question, is inspiring.—[Official Photograph.]

Road-Making on the British front in France.



MILITARY ROAD-MAKERS: A PLOUGH OR "SCRATCHER" LOOSENING THE EARTH; SCOOPING IT UP.

Roads and light railways are a vital element in the operations of a great modern army, such as ours now fighting so heroically against the great German onslaught in France. As in all other parts of the great fighting machine, mechanical apparatus of the latest type has to be provided and brought up. Thus in the above photographs we see on the left-hand page the preliminary work of driving a mule-drawn plough, or "scratcher," over the ground to loosen the soil, and (in the lower subject) the subsequent operation of a scooping machine. On the right-hand page the upper photograph shows a general view of a cutting in which the road-makers are at work, with a light railway running along one side. In the lower photograph one of the scoops is seen at the moment of unloading; that is, the moment of the embankment. "A great Times" correspondent, "is now panics, which are the efficient, indispensable, auxiliaries of the Transport Columns. Much of it

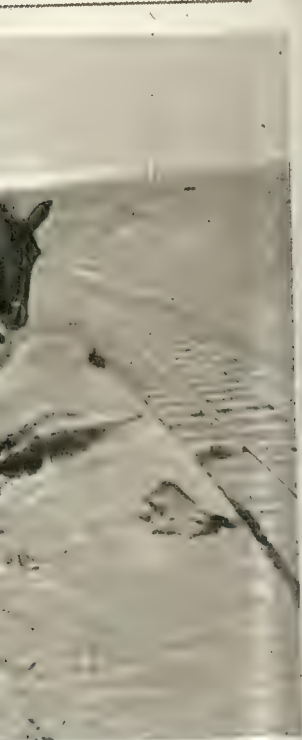


Road



OUR MILITARY ROAD-MAKING.
(Continued.)

France.



EARTH; SCOOPING IT UP.
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general view of a cutting in which the
with a light railway running along one
graph one of the scoops is seen at the
[Continued off p. 10.]

Road-Making on the British front in France.



OUR MILITARY ROAD-MAKERS: A CUTTING; UNLOADING SCOOPS AT THE END OF THE EMBANKMENT.
[Continued.]
moment of unloading; that is, tipping out its contents on the end
of the embankment. "A great deal of this work," writes a
"Times" correspondent, "is now performed by the Labour Com-
panies, which are the efficient, and now, it may be said, the
indispensable, auxiliaries of the Army Service Corps and mobile
Transport Columns. Much of it is done actually under fire, and
potentially under gas. One may see Labour platoons, equipped
with helmets and masks, remaking roads and filling in craters on
a strip of country which a few days earlier was in German occu-
pation, and is still well within range of hostile artillery. The
sound of exploding shells shakes the air all round. The work
goes on steadily and calmly."—[Official Photographs.]

Anti-Aircraft Work on the British front.



"ARCHIES" IN FRANCE: RANGE-FINDER AND TELEPHONIST; GUNNER AND TELEPHONIST.

As these interesting photographs show, the work of anti-aircraft gunners is a highly technical and specialised operation. Unlike the sportsman taking high birds, who trusts merely to his good sight and steady hand, the men who shoot from the ground at human "birds of prey" find their range and aim with the aid of various scientific instruments. On the left-hand page here we see, in the

upper photograph, a British officer on the Western Front in France using an anti-aircraft range-finder, while a man stands by with a telephone to communicate the results of his calculations to the gunners. In the lower photograph the telephoneist at the other end of the line is shown standing by an anti-aircraft gunner who is getting the height of an enemy aeroplane. The other pair of

[Continued opposite]

Ant



OUR "ARCHIES" IN FRANCE

[Continued.]
photographs, on the right-hand page, showing the different kinds of anti-aircraft work (in the upper subject) and (in the lower subject) in action against an enemy motor-vehicles. The "Archies"

April 3, 1918

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 95]
[New Series]—11

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Anti-Aircraft Work on the British front.



OUR "ARCHIES" IN FRANCE: GETTING THE RANGE OF AN ENEMY AEROPLANE; FIRING AT IT.

[Continued.]
photographs, on the right-hand page, similarly illustrate the
co-operation of range-finders and gunners in a more general view,
showing the different kinds of apparatus used by the range-finders
(in the upper subject) and (in the lower one) an anti-aircraft
section in action against an enemy machine, with their guns mounted
on motor-vehicles. The "Archies," as the anti-aircraft guns are

familiarly termed, are often in action by night as well as day;
indeed, it is only at night, as a rule, that the German airmen
succeed in crossing far over the British lines, under cover of
darkness. Of one such occasion, Mr. Philip Gibbs writes, "Our
anti-aircraft guns kept up a barrage fire with the aid of the
searchlights, which swept the sky."—[Official Photographs.]

British and German Wounded from the Great Battle.



THE GREAT BATTLE: PLACING GERMAN WOUNDED IN AN AMBULANCE TRAIN; OUR WALKING CASES.

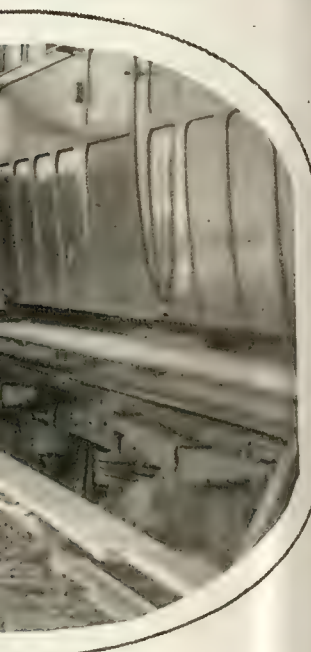
A great battle, such as that which began with the German Offensive on the British front on March 21, means incessant toil for those engaged in attending to the wounded. Friend and enemy alike are treated with equal care by the British medical services. In the upper photograph is seen a wounded German being helped off his stretcher into a British ambulance train; the lower one shows

some British "walking cases" (men slightly wounded) being given a lift in a lorry. "The slightly wounded," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "have only one interest: it is to know how the day has gone; and when I told them that on balance it was very bad for the enemy, who had failed in all his larger plans, they said: 'Thank goodness for that.'"—[Official Photographs.]

STRETCHER-CASES: BR

In his report on the second day of the battle of March 21 by the German offensive, Douglas Haig said: "Our losses were not out of proportion to the enemy's, but accounts agree that the German suffered extremely heavy losses, their troops

Great Battle.



TRAIN; OUR WALKING CASES.

"cases" (men slightly wounded) being given the slightly wounded," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "it is to know how the day has gone; and on balance it was very bad for the enemy, his larger plans, they said: 'Thank goodness Photographs.'

The Great Battle: Wounded of Both Sides.



STRETCHER-CASES: BRITISH AND GERMAN SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN THE GREAT BATTLE IN FRANCE.

In his report on the second day of the great battle, opened on March 21 by the German offensive against the British front, Sir Douglas Haig said: "Our losses have inevitably been considerable, but not out of proportion to the magnitude of the battle." All accounts agree that the Germans, on their side, have suffered extremely heavy losses, their troops having been sent forward to

the attack with the usual prodigality of life. Our photograph shows a number of severely wounded men, both British and German, laid on stretchers on the ground, awaiting their turn to be carried a further stage on their journey from the battlefield to hospital. There they lie, friend and foe together, suffering witnesses to the cruelty of war.—[Official Photograph.]

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: XCV.—THE 11TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

THE TRAGEDY OF SERGEANT TURNER.

SERGEANT TURNER was one of the best fellows in the 11th, but he had a temper which, when it got badly out of hand, threw him into a state hardly to be distinguished from insanity. In the end, there can be no doubt that it utterly unhinged his mind. Usually, however, he kept it well under control, or he would not have been the popular man he was. Everything was in his favour. He was young, very handsome and pleasant, and, although only an N.C.O., well connected. His comrades liked him, even loved him, and forgave him his failing. When at last it proved his undoing they were inconsolable.

After Waterloo, when the regiment was quartered at Moul, in Dutch Flanders, Turner found that place attractive, for the Mayor had two pretty daughters. With one of these the Sergeant fell violently in love, and had the happiness of knowing that his passion was not hopeless. On the contrary, the girl surrendered at once, and took care to let everybody know that she too had lost her heart. The Mayor, it appears, was perfectly well pleased at the prospect of having so gallant and good-looking a soldier for

hard campaigning; their laurels, still fresh, gave them a halo of romance. At all the gaieties of the countryside they were welcome. And so the days went on, bringing round the village fête at Moul. Turner was in great spirits. This was to be the festivity of his life. He had taken good care to engage Annette for every dance, or for as

many as she would give him. He had little doubt that she would let him have them all.

But in stepped inexorable Duty. The Sergeant was kept rather late at his quarters, and when he reached the scene of the fête he saw something not at all to his mind. A very dashing young French Hussar from a neighbouring village, coming early and finding Annette partner-

less, offered to take her up for a turn. The right man, being late, should have a small punishment, so up the damsel got merrily enough. There could be no harm. Besides, she was free, by all the laws of Terpsichore and the custom of the country.

But poor Turner took a different view—very unreasonably, to be sure; but then, he was in love. He stood with folded arms, watching the pair, and letting his darker nature get the upper



THE UNITED STATES TROOPS IN FRANCE: CLEANING QUICK-FIRERS.—[French Official.]



THE UNITED STATES TROOPS IN FRANCE: AT TRAINING.—[French Official.]

his future son-in-law. For a time, therefore, all went well with the Sergeant's wooing.

Those were agreeable days for our soldiers abroad. They enjoyed the relief from recent

hand. Jealousy made him imagine that the Hussar was being allowed more favours than the circumstances warranted. His British ideas were outraged by what was, after all, only a Frenchman's

(Continued overleaf.)



During the



WITH ONE OF

Military operations in Germany. The colonial territory was conquered by the Portuguese East Africa of the enemy's originally powerful and a guerrilla warfare nature still

IT DRAGOONS.

...aurels, still fresh, gave
At all the gaieties of
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and the village fête at
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[Official.]

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more favours than the
His British ideas were
r all, only a Frenchman's
(Continued overleaf)

During the Closing Stage of the East African Campaign.



WITH ONE OF OUR COLUMNS: A PICKET AT AN ARAB SHANTY; A NATIVE SENTRY.

Military operations in German East Africa proper, within the
frontiers of the former enemy colony, came to an end, as far as
the colonial territory was concerned, with the hustling over into
Portuguese East Africa of the still-resisting fragments of the
enemy's originally powerful and numerous forces. But fighting of
a guerrilla warfare nature still continues with the scattered bands

of Germans and what contingents of their black Askari levies
remain with General von Lettow and his surviving lieutenants.
All, however, are being gradually rounded up by General Van de
Venter's troops, men of certain corps of which are shown in these
illustrations. According to telegrams at the time of writing, troops
have landed to take the Germans in rear.

natural gallantry to a pretty partner. Turner could bear it no longer. He rushed to his quarters, crammed two blank cartridges into his pistol, and, shouting to two comrades to put on their swords and follow him, returned to the fête.

Very much surprised, but curious, the other two Dragoons went after the Sergeant. The moment they reached the ball-room they under-

and signed a paper attributing the Hussar's wound entirely to accident. The worthy *fonctionnaire* understood; he was not going to spoil a good match. They got the wounded man to bed. He was doing well. All was forgiven, and would soon be forgotten.

But Turner could not forgive himself. He was of the unhappy race of self-tormentors. Murder had been in his heart, although he had done no murderous act. He had not even pulled a trigger, but that consideration weighed little with a nature over-sensitive. He was a fellow of the most delicate honour. All his gaiety left him. Even his victim's complete recovery made no difference. The Sergeant's comrades watched him with the deepest concern.

One day, pleading sudden illness, Turner rushed to his quarters. Friends, following later, found there a letter to the Sergeant-Major. It sent that officer and a party out hot-foot. They found the Sergeant sitting in a dry ditch, with his pistols beside him. He

dared them to approach. The Sergeant-Major fell on his knees and begged the boy, whom he loved, to do himself no harm, and be reasonable.

Turner threw one pistol away. His friends, in agony, hoped against hope. Would he throw away the other? He took it up. . . .



THE BRITISH FORCES IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA: LEWIS-GUNNERS.

stood. A dace was just ending, and they hoped to persuade Turner to leave before he made a scene, but they were too late. The music stopped. The Sergeant sprang forward, and, seizing the Hussar by the collar, beat him with his pistol and dragged him round the room. The Flemish farmers, by whom Turner was liked and respected, did their best to bring him to reason, all to no purpose. Then one of them caught him round the neck and tried to drag him clear of the Hussar. It was the worst thing he could have done. The struggle now became triangular, with increased danger to all concerned.

There was a flash and a roar. Turner had not fired, but the pistol had gone off by accident. The Hussar lay on the ground, to all appearance horribly wounded. But, by great good luck, he was only badly scorched by the double blank charge.

In a moment the Sergeant's blind rage left him. He was all contrition, and his rival all magnanimity. The Frenchman, who had meant no harm, made haste to say that the incident was closed. There must be no more of it. The villagers agreed. On the spot, the Mayor drew up



POLICEWOMEN, ON AMBULANCE DUTY: A STRETCHER-PARTY, UNDER A SERGEANT, CONVEYING AN INJURED GIRL TO A FIRST-AID HUT.

Photograph by L.N.A.

Whatever the Crouner might have said, the 11th "found it Christian burial." The detachment, to a man, attended unofficially, and Lieutenant Wood read the Service.



"T.N.T." MAKING

The factory where men-workers have come into existence in departments of war munitions is very largely devoted to the or Tri-nitro-toluol, as the full to its chemical ingredients.

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Home front War-Workers in the Midlands.



"T.N.T." MAKING: FITTING EMERGENCY GAS-MASKS—ONE, OPEN, IS SEEN ON THE RIGHT.

The factory where men-workers are seen here is one of those which have come into existence since August 1914, for certain special departments of war munitions making. It is, as stated, one that is very largely devoted to the manufacture of T.N.T. high-explosive, or Tri-nitro-toluol, as the full name of the explosive is, according to its chemical ingredients. T.N.T., of course, was well known

to us before the war. Its ingredients and action, and explosive and eruptive properties, are described and explained in War Office Ammunition text-books of some time ago. Men at the works are seen fitting on and wearing their emergency gas-masks and breathing apparatus, which are obligatory in case of accidents. A man (right) holds mask ready.—[Photos. by Newspaper Illus.]



In Two Departments at Birmingham Munition-Works.



WOMEN'S WORK: CAMOUFLAGING GUN-CARRIAGES AND LIMBERS; AEROPLANE-WING RIB MAKING.

The guns and artillery *matériel*, sent out from England to all fronts, leaves the country in a completely equipped and finished state, down to the smallest details. One of the last processes is shown in the upper illustration, camouflage patches and dabs of colour being added with the paint-brush to otherwise ready gun-carriages and limbers at a workshop in the Midlands, where they

have been turned out. Camouflage painting of guns and artillery vehicles and gear; it is curious to recall, first came in during our Boer War of eighteen years ago. It was thenceforward adopted wholesale throughout the service alike at home and abroad. Coast forts, as at Portsmouth, had pallsades streaked yellow, red, and blue, and so on.—[Photos, by Newspaper Illustrations.]



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SHELL PARTS

The works at which the new munition-factory war. In addition, former and workshops, devoted to and inexpensive jewellery, metal work of minor sort

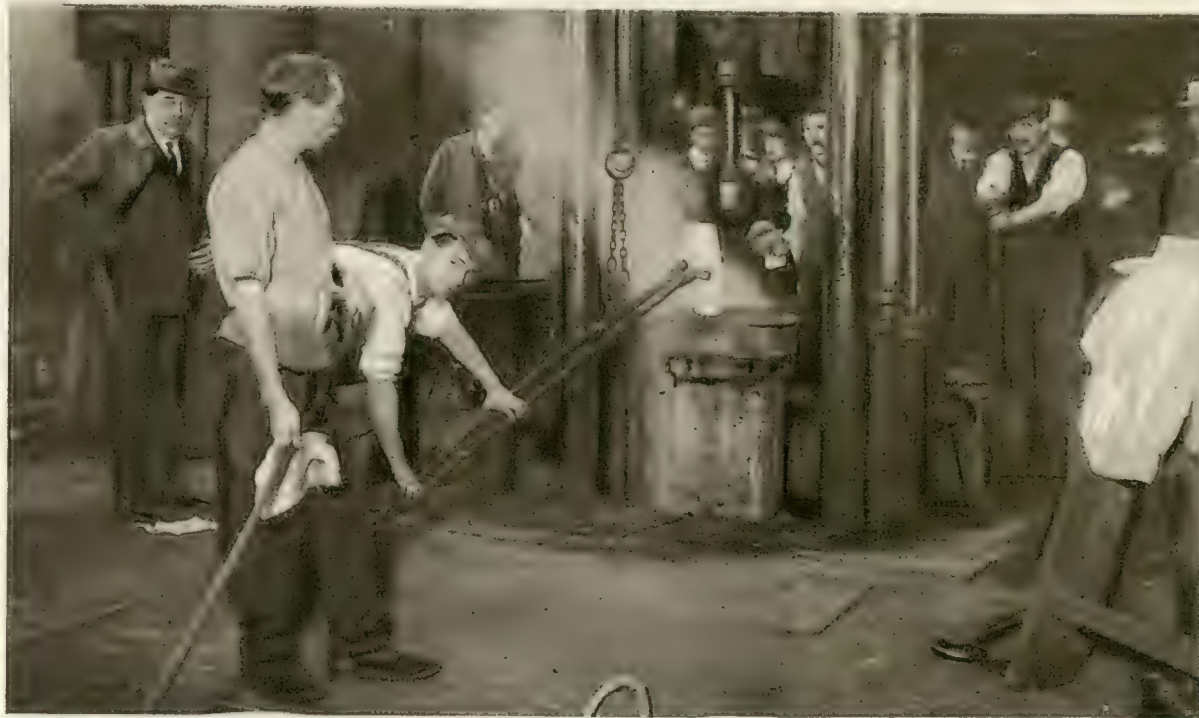
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ANE-WING RIB MAKING.

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ad palisades streaked yellow, red,
by Newspaper Illustrations.]

At the Manufacturing Capital of the Midlands.



SHELL PARTS: FORGING CASES FOR 4.5-INCH HOWITZER PROJECTILES: BRASS FOR FUSES.

The works at which these photographs were taken are among the new munition-factories "created" at Birmingham during the war. In addition, former-day hardware and ironmongery factories and workshops, devoted previously to making "Brummagem goods," and inexpensive jewellery, to electro-plating spoons and forks, and to metal work of minor sorts, have been turned over to the control

of the Ministry of Munitions. The illustrations here represent stages of shell-making, in which man-labour is employed, owing to the severe and strenuous muscular work of the tasks in hand. Men are seen in the upper illustration forging steel cases for 4.5-inch howitzer shells. Brass-casting for shell-fuses is shown in the lower illustration.—[Photos. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

Out to Win the War in the Air: Midland Workers.

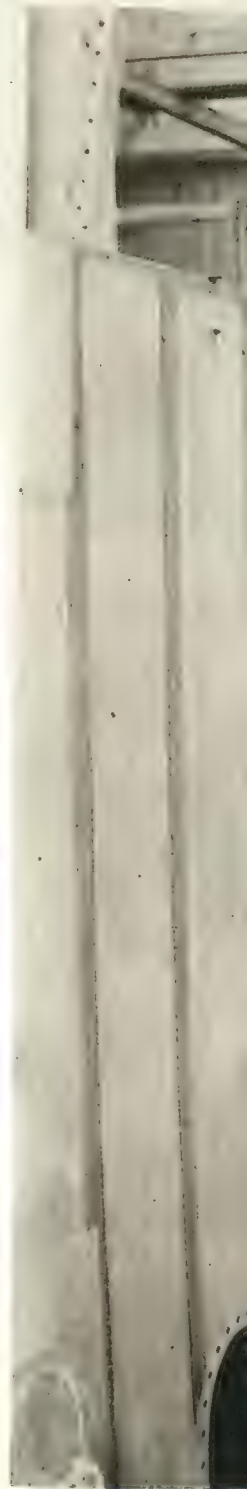


WORK FOR THE HOUR: WOMEN SEWING COVERS ON LARGE AEROPLANE-WINGS.

The place where these photographs were taken was, before the war, a large centre of specialised activities in Birmingham. An immense number of highly trained artisans and workmen, in one of our most important commercial and industrial undertakings, were engaged there. During the war, the kind of work done there has been entirely suspended and laid aside for munition services,

among them the building of artillery gun-carriages for all manner and sizes of guns and howitzers, artillery wagons and limbers, pontoons, Tank parts, and shells. More recently, in view of the all-important air warfare of this year's campaign, the workers have had added to their other duties that of the construction of aeroplanes, in ever increasing numbers.—[Photo. by News Illustrations.]

Out



BADGING AERO

Aeroplanes—more aeroplanes from the Western Front are concerned have buckled to of answering all demands country, additional depart aeroplanes, have been establi

orkers.



PLANE-WINGS.

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ore recently, in view of the
s campaign, the workers have
of the construction of aero-
[Photo. by News. Illustrations.]

Out to Win the War in the Air: Midland Workers.



BADGING AEROPLANES: PAINTING ON THE RINGS WHICH DISTINGUISH ALLIED MACHINES.

Aeroplanes—more aeroplanes—still more aeroplanes, is the call from the Western Front and from all Fronts, and the authorities concerned have buckled to with the intention and power, happily, of answering all demands. At munition factories all over the country, additional departments, allotted to the manufacture of aeroplanes, have been established and staffed with competent hands—

largely women and girls, who prove adept at the work—and are now in full working order, turning out aeroplanes in numbers that may startle the enemy. A finishing operation is shown taking place at a Birmingham aeroplane factory—the painting on the wings of the concentric rings of red, white, and blue, which form the badge of British and French planes.—[Photos. by News. Illustrations.]

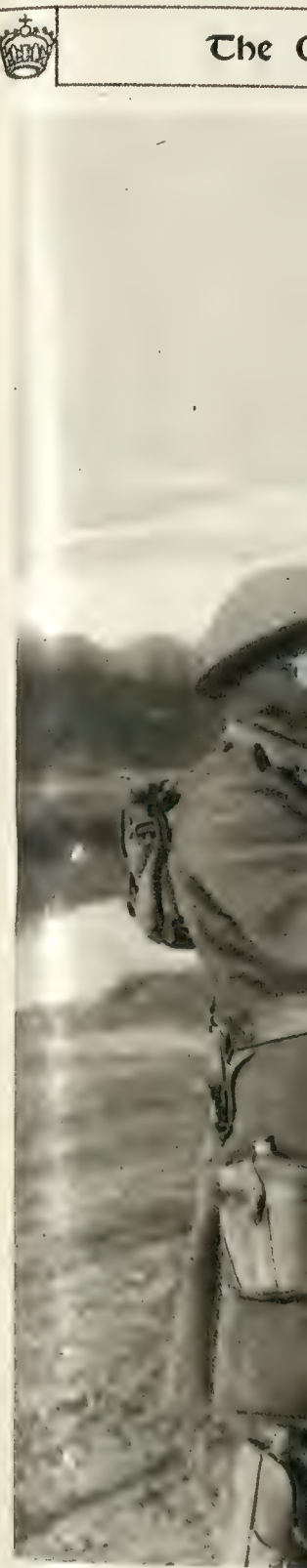
Women's Work at a Birmingham Munition-factory.



MAKING GAS-MASKS: MACHINES FOR BREATHING-TUBES AND FOR OTHER PARTS.

In addition to doing their share in regard to various processes in the making of shells, Tank parts and sections, high explosives, guns, gun-carriages, aeroplanes, etc., Birmingham women-workers are showing themselves remarkably adept in the manufacture of gas-masks for the battlefield and trenches. For the delicate and intricate handling that many details in the manufacture of gas-

masks necessitate, women's fingers and natural deftness of touch prove invaluable. And the women are no less capable in managing mechanical appliances. Women are shown in the illustrations at work at power machines for pressing out the angle-tubes belonging to the breathing apparatus and other gas-mask fittings.—[Photos. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



GAS-SHELLS AB

Horses, both transport-wagon and always gas-masked, as well as the where gas is expected. So several given in earlier issues have depicted the horses have, of course, to become on, and it is not always an easy task.

April 3, 1918

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OTHER PARTS.

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April 3, 1918

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 95]
New Series --25

The Great Battle: Horses in a Shelled Area.



GAS-SHELLS ABOUT: A GAS-MASKED DRIVER FIXING HIS HORSES' GAS-MASKS.

Horses, both transport-wagon animals and artillery horses, are always gas-masked, as well as their drivers, when about to go where gas is expected. So several illustrations from photographs given in earlier issues have depicted. Like soldiers in general, the horses have, of course, to become accustomed to having masks on, and it is not always an easy task to get them to wear them.

Attention has further to be constantly paid, by drivers and others, to the close fitting of the gas-masks on entering gas danger-zones. Horses, when uncomfortable with muzzle appendages such as masks, have a habit of shaking their heads violently to free themselves from the encumbrance—just as one sees them do in the streets on occasion with their ordinary nose-bags.—[Official Photograph.]

THE NEW WARRIORS: XXVI.—LIGHTS ACROSS THE SKY.

LINUS is "Lights." When you see the beams come out and jump round among the stars after Gothas, you do not, perhaps, realise that words of command and order and authority bid them waggle and wander across the skies. They are things so imponderable and aloof that fixed laws do not seem proper to them. If you think (of course, vaguely) like this you will be entirely wrong. Linus (or one of his guild) is behind 'em; he is law and order, and he bends the beams to his will.

The raid-area lights are not, of course, all the lights; the simple may be astonished to learn that, taking the lights as a mass, the raid-area lights are but a drop in the ocean. This is, however, a fact. The whole way round England and Scotland—and, no doubt, Ireland—there are lights and lights in batteries; and these lights are working doggedly all through the war, combing the waters as well as the sky for enemies, and doing it with any amount of tactical skill which not merely exposes, but confounds the enemy.

The commander of searchlights is sometimes an officer, sometimes a warrant officer; under his control may be many searchlights or one only,

and in the handling of it he must be finished and (as I will show) frequently ignorant, but always reliable. If he is an officer, like Linus, and is coastal rather than A.A., he is, more often than not, an Engineer, and his designation is that he is attached to Fort, or Port, or Coast Defences.

The mere humdrumery of his work is monotonously ordinary. He has to keep the lights in thorough working order; he has anything up to twenty men under him, and woe to them if they do not click as light-begetters should. They have to clean lights and gears; keep efficient the engine that supplies the power for the light, and keep it working; and they are, usually, electric-light experts and fitters for the whole of the camp or fort in which they are stationed.

The light itself needs scrupulous attention; it must work delicately on its bearings, and its beams must never falter. While it is raying its best, there is always a

fellow studying through a special window the fine burning of the arcs, and he never allows his attention to wander from them, even though the beam has caught a Gotha or Zeppelin in its tenacious radiance, and that wriggling foeman

(Continued overleaf).



PALESTINE CHILDREN INTERESTED IN A BRITISH SOLDIER: A PICTURESQUE SCENE AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE TOMB OF ABRAHAM, ISAAC, AND JACOB.

Official Photograph.



THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN IN PALESTINE: ESCORTING TURKISH PRISONERS THROUGH A NATIVE MARKET.

Official Photograph.



One of the



CAPTURE OF JERICHO

There were no walls to fall down in the day of the present year when General Allenby, on the course of a brisk skirmishing fight, approached the historic place. Re-wal curse on whoever did so, and taken times during the history of Palestine.

THE SKY.

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(Continued overleaf).



UGH A NATIVE MARKET.

One of the Historic Events of the Palestine Campaign.



CAPTURE OF JERICHO: THE ROAD FROM JERUSALEM; MOUNTING GUARD IN THE CITY.

There were no walls to fall down at Jericho on that February day of the present year when General Allenby's troops, in the course of a brisk skirmishing fight with a Turkish rear-guard, approached the historic place. Re-walled later, in spite of Joshua's curse on whoever did so, and taken and retaken in war several times during the history of Palestine, Jericho for many a long

year past has been without walls. Where the walls stood are rubble mounds of sun-dried mud and desert-sand heaps. Under Saracen and, later, Turkish domination, what was at one time the second city of Judaea has literally crumbled to ruin—becoming an open Arab village, with one hotel, a European-style house, where tourists to see the Dead Sea lodged.—[Official Photographs.]

is just about to be struck down to his doom. The man who works the light—frequently, by the way, it is a twin—must be an expert practised in every trick of the trade. Not only must he know the usual movements for

I have said that the officer works with ignorance as well as with skill. This is a fact. He is always on duty, but he never knows how many or which of his lights will be on duty that night.

On the coast, lights have to sweep a certain area for a certain period, and while they are out Linus has to note every mortal thing that comes within their purview and to "report on same." His report must be complete.

He uses his beam as a signalling-rod, either to carry messages overseas or up to aircraft waiting for news of a raider or for their own recall; he may "Morse" along the beam, or talk by swinging it in the air. Sometimes the beam is a steady guiding light—to give other beams direction, or to give aeroplanes a bearing for their return home.

It is steady work on the light, mainly monotonous, and only sometimes wildly exciting.

It is not peace work by any means. The light is a perfect mark for any gunner or machine-gun fellow, and Linus and his crew



WITH THE BRITISH FORCE IN CAPTURED JERICO: SOLDIERS DRAWING WATER AT A WELL.—[Official Photograph.]

raking the sky and getting on to his quarry, and working in conjunction with other distant beams so as to move across the sky with them, holding the enemy craft lightly and well; he must also know the moves, almost psychological, which will enable him to snatch after and pin once more an enemy craft that has slipped, shot up, or dropped down, out of his beam. Practice has made him an uncanny fellow in this matter, and, though the enemy may have seemed to nip off into a whole universe of sky, a swing of his light and he has him again, like a ball caught in a cup. Practice, too, has given him a vision along his light that would seem unreal if I mentioned it; it is said that, with glasses, a man can pick out the print of a newspaper not yards, but miles, along the beam, so intense is it and so skilled the man. The light itself is subjected to frequent tests; these tests are not always visible in the sky, for the face of the light is closed by shutter-screens, and the light can be turned on and tested in this way: it is only when the screens are flung open that the sword of light leaps into the sky.



CAPTURED AT RAMADIE, ON THE EUPHRATES: THE TURKISH COMMANDER (AHMED BEY) AND HIS STAFF UNDER BRITISH GUARD—A NEWLY ARRIVED PHOTOGRAPH FROM MESOPOTAMIA.

Photograph by C.N.

are well aware of it. They carry on cheerfully, and all live for the night when a "Mark Over" may mean the death of a raiding brute.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



DURING OUR OCC

The capture of Jericho has cleared out the enemy from the area. It has been used by the Turks as a base for operations on the western side and the Turkish motor-boat flotilla.

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UPHRATES: THE TURKISH STAFF UNDER BRITISH GRAPH FROM MESOPOTAMIA.

They carry on cheer- the night when a "Mark e death of a raiding W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

With the Palestine Army—in Jericho.



DURING OUR OCCUPATION: NEW ZEALANDERS RETURNING TO QUARTERS; THE MAIN STREET.

The capture of Jericho placed General Allenby in a position to clear out the enemy from the west of the Dead Sea. Jericho had been used by the Turks as a base, closing the hill road from Jerusalem. With the capture of Jericho, the Dead Sea littoral on the western side and the mouth of the Jordan, with the Turkish motor-boat flotilla and its workshops and a strategically

important bridge-head, became exposed to the attack our troops have carried out with completely satisfactory results. By the capture we passed from hill country to plains where marching is easier and water all round the year plentiful. The rapidity of our advance in consequence has been much accelerated at every point, as the later communiqués record.—[Official Photographs.]



Allenby's Anzacs: The first of

British forces to



GALLOPING INTO THE PLACE: ONE OF THE NEW ZEALAND SQUADRONS RAC

The taking of the village of Jericho, on the morning of February 21, fell to the lot of the mounted Anzacs. After working along the outskirts of the hills, along the steep, rugged Jerusalem-to-Jericho road towards the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea, as closely as possible on the heels of the retreating Turkish rear-guard during the previous day, afternoon, and evening,

THROUGH THE VILLAGE STREET

as they pressed them back, at daybreak they found the village abandoned and practically clear of Turkish forces, with flankers skirting the boundaries.

The first of British forces to Enter Jericho.



THE NEW ZEALAND SQUADRONS RACED
t of the mounted Anzacs. After working
towards the Jordan Valley and the Dead
the previous day, afternoon, and evening.

THROUGH THE VILLAGE STREETS AT SPEED, WITH EYES ALERT AND RIFLES READY.

as they pressed them back, at dawn the Anzacs were again on the move. Quite early they found Jericho and its outskirts abandoned and practically clear of the Turks, and they made a dash at the village. In orthodox style they galloped through with flankers skirting the boundaries.—[Official Photograph.]



Indian Soldiers' Services in the War Returned Men Rec



AT A WAR-MEDAL PRESENTATION BY THE VICEROY HELD IN PUBLIC DELHI: MEN OF MANY REGIMENTS
One of the interesting ceremonies of the cold-weather season in India connected with the war took place at the Imperial capital, Delhi, during the presence of the Viceregal Court. The occasion was the public presentation by the Viceroy of war medals to Indian soldiers who had returned to India after service on various war-fronts. The enemy has had plentiful experience of the fighting qualities of all classes and creeds, Sikhs, Dogras, Jats, and from the trained forces of the Native

Services in the War Returned Men Receiving their Decorations.



BY THE VICEROY HELD IN PUBLIC
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r-fronts. The enemy has had plentiful

DELHI: MEN OF MANY REGIMENTS PASSING BEFORE THE DAIS.

experience of the fighting qualities of the Indian Army, infantry, cavalry, and mountain-battery gunners—sowars and sepoy of
all classes and creeds, Sikhs, Dogras, Jats, Punjabi, Musalmans, Gurkhas, Rajputs, Baluchis, and Pathans. Imperial Service troops
from the trained forces of the Native States of India, volunteered for active service by their Princes, have also taken their part.

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

THE need for woman's labour on the land is urgent. The Women's Land Army is asking for 12,000 recruits. What is more, it wants them at once. The Rally of Landswomen in Trafalgar Square the other day was something more than a mere picturesque demonstration to attract recruits for the force that, in the words of the President of the Board of Agriculture, is holding the Home Front. It helped to bring home to a great many people the vital importance of the work that is being done by the Land Girl.

In view of the demand for her services, it is curious to reflect that, two years ago, the woman who volunteered for agricultural work was regarded with hardly concealed scorn by most people, and by the farmer with ill-concealed suspicion, if not actual dislike. That that attitude has been replaced by one of admiration for her capacity as an efficient worker is very largely due to the efforts of the agricultural section of the Women's Legion, of which Miss Brocklebank is Commandant. Space forbids a detailed account of the practical work it has accomplished, but the increasing demand for

women's labour on the land is one of the results of its efforts to train women for all branches of work in farm and field.

It is interesting, too, to remember that the Women's Legion were the pioneers of the Land Movement. It was that body that first undertook to train them on a large scale. The methods adopted were so successful that, when the Government established the Women's War Agricultural Committees, they modelled their schemes along

the lines indicated by the Legion. The Agricultural Section of Lady Londonderry's corps is still carrying on its work. Any number of farmers have expressed their gratitude for the workers supplied from its Dairy-Farming Hostel at Oakham, Rutland, where women can, at a very moderate cost, be trained in all branches of dairy work.

The Cottesmore Hunt Kennels, as well as four cottages, have been furnished and equipped for

the students, thirty of whom can be accommodated at a time. The object of starting the centre was to ask women of independent means to undergo a three-months' training, so that they might either undertake the management of their own dairies or be able to help others less experienced living in their own neighbourhood. In the second place, it was hoped to attract women who wanted to earn their own living by helping them to qualify as dairyworkers and instructresses, and the arrangements made were such that a thorough training under competent teachers was available at a minimum cost. More than that, the Legion authorities find paid employment

for trained students who prove themselves to be efficient at their work.

The shortage of sugar and the consequent difficulty of preserving fruit is a problem which every housekeeper has to face, and circumstances this year combine to make it even more difficult than it was last. Last year the Legion threw itself into the breach, organised a Fruit-Bottling Section, formed centres all over the country, distributed 10,000 seven-pound bottles and 3000

(Continued overleaf.)



A PEER'S DAUGHTER WORKING ON THE LAND: LADY HERMIONE BUXTON, AND HER CHILDREN.

Lady Hermione Buxton, who has taken up farm work at her husband's place at Castor, Peterborough, and is initiating her children into the rudiments of the duties, is the wife of Commander Bernard Buxton, D.S.O., R.N., to whom she was married in 1904, and daughter of the Earl of Verulam.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]



"Somewhere"



AT THE SAME SPEED, WITH

In sentry-go fashion, from day to day, destroyer patrolling squadrons pass to "beats," steaming at regulated speed as the vessels shown in the illustration keeps exactly at so many yards—of lance—from the next ahead, the

AR.

the Legion. The Agricultural Legion's corps is still a number of farmers have for the workers supplied g Hostel at Oakham, can, at a very moderate ranches of dairy work.

Kennels, as well as four furnished and equipped for the students, thirty of whom can be accommodated at a time. The object of starting the centre was to ask women of independent means to undergo a three - months' training, so that they might either undertake the management of their own dairies or be able to help others less experienced living in their own neighbourhood. In the second place, it was hoped to attract women who wanted to earn their own living by helping them to qualify as dairy workers and instructresses, and the arrangements made were such that a thorough training under competent teachers was available at a minimum cost. More than that, the Legion authorities find paid employment prove themselves to be

ar and the consequent fruit is a problem which face, and circumstances like it even more difficult year the Legion threw organised a Fruit-Bottling all over the country, pound bottles and 3000

(Continued overleaf)

"Somewhere at Sea"—A British Patrol on its Beat.



AT THE SAME SPEED, WITH REGULAR INTERVALS BETWEEN VESSELS: DESTROYERS IN LINE AHEAD.

In sentry-go fashion, from day to day all over the North Sea, destroyer patrolling squadrons pass to and fro, on specially appointed "beats," steaming at regulated speeds usually in "line-ahead," as the vessels shown in the illustration are doing. Each vessel keeps exactly at so many yards—or "cables" in nautical parlance—from the next ahead, the intervals being fixed by the

senior officer. They cruise on various duties, including enemy submarine destruction, the interception of German "tip-and-run" raiders, trade route and mine-field "lane" policing. Normally, "Line Ahead" is the fighting formation at sea. The "scraps" between destroyers of the Dover Patrol and the German Zeebrugge flotilla would probably mostly open with both sides in that formation.

three-pound ones, and, as the result of an agreement with the Navy and Army Canteen Board, bought back the filled bottles at fixed prices. This year an even more ambitious scheme is contemplated. What the Legion hopes to do is to supply something like 100,000, or even 150,000,

the Legion directly helps those who, owing to heavy cost and transport difficulties, would be unable to dispose of their fruit by any other means.

But the Agricultural Section does more than train students and bottle fruit. Its fleet of motor-tractors has been the salvation of farmers in the Midlands, as well as other parts of England. The pioneer work it accomplished in this direction set an example which was afterwards followed by the Government, for a Tractor Department was started under the Board of Agriculture in 1917. Of course, we all know that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, but perhaps the proudest moment in the life of the Agricultural Section was when Professor White, of the North Wales Agricultural College, said, after seeing a Legion tractor at work, that of all the tractor ploughing he had inspected that of the Legion was the best.

If enterprise deserves success, the Agricultural Section has only met with its deserts. Not content with the activities already mentioned, its Market Garden Supply Committee has bought fruit and vegetables from country growers for the use of the Army and Navy Canteen Board, and delivered them in its own



A PEER'S DAUGHTER AS GOAT-FARMER: LADY HERMIONE BUXTON, AMONG HER PETS.

At Castor, near Peterborough, Lady Hermione Buxton, wife of Commodore Bernard Buxton, D.S.O., R.N., and daughter of the Earl of Verulam, has taken up farming with success, and is here seen with a group of her well-cared-for and docile goats.

Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

26-oz. bottles of sterilised plums and gooseberries, and other fruits, for the use of His Majesty's Forces.

The difficulty of transporting the bottles, which promises to be greater this year than when the operations were first started, has led to the decision on the part of the authorities to cut down the number of centres from thirty-four to ten; but, as these will only be established in districts where a liberal fruit-crop is expected, the output will not be affected. The advantages of the scheme will be clear to every woman with a practical knowledge of housekeeping in country districts. The Government have already made it clear that very little sugar will be available for fruit-preserving purposes, so that those who have their own fruit, as well as those who in normal times buy it for jam-making and bottling, will have to do without. The Women's Legion bottle fruit without using sugar at all. What is more, they do it in such a way that it will, so long as it is unopened, keep good for an indefinite length of time. Another point in favour of the idea is that, by buying fruit from small growers,

growers for the use of the Army and Navy Canteen Board, and delivered them in its own



A PEER'S DAUGHTER AS LAND-WORKER: LADY HERMIONE BUXTON WITH HER GOATS.

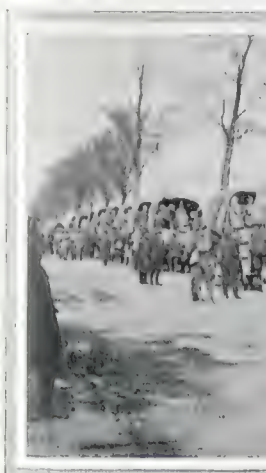
Lady Hermione Buxton, wife of Commander Bernard Buxton, D.S.O., R.N., and daughter of Lord Verulam, has taken up farm work at her husband's place at Castor, Peterborough, and is very successful with her goats.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]

lorry to camps or brought them to railway stations. In Rutlandshire a Herb Section was formed.

CLAUDINE CLEVE.

THE VARIOUS NAVAL REPORTS FROM BOLSHEVISM

WHILE every other for the moment, the fateful wrestle on the incidents of note both recorded. During the the close of our last art place off the French, bombarded Ostend, and naval aircraft destroyed enemy flying machines which attacked the seaplanes, spotting for the monitors' guns. In the Heligoland Bight, British seaplanes on reconnaissance duty attacked enemy mine-sweepers with machine-gun fire. We had no casualties. Air patrols destroyed or lamed seventeen enemy machines. Enemy destroyers were bombed in Bruges Dock. The same afternoon a destroyer Dunkirk, which had minutes by enemy destroyers and two torpedoes have been sunk. We four destroyers was damaged.



KEEPING THE BRITISH

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CLAUDINE CLEVE.

THE GREAT WAR.

VARIOUS NAVAL SCRAPS—ENEMY DESTROYERS SUNK AND BOMBED—SEA CASUALTIES—
REPORTS FROM RUSSIA—JAPANESE INTERVENTION RUMOURS—UKRAINIAN LOOT—
BOLSHEVISM AND ANTI-BOLSHEVISM—BRITISH ACROSS JORDAN—EAST AFRICA.

WHILE every other phase of warfare seems for the moment insignificant beside the fateful wrestle on the Western Front, some minor incidents of note both by sea and land fall to be recorded. During the days immediately following the close of our last article, two naval actions took place off the French coast. British monitors bombarded Ostend, and naval aircraft destroyed enemy flying machines which attacked the seaplanes spotting for the monitors' guns. In the Heligoland Bight, British seaplanes on reconnaissance duty attacked enemy mine-sweepers with machine-gun fire. We had no casualties. Air patrols destroyed or lamed seventeen enemy machines. Enemy destroyers were bombed in Bruges Dock. The same

afternoon a destroyer action was fought off Dunkirk, which had been bombarded for ten minutes by enemy vessels. Two German destroyers and two torpedo-boats were believed to have been sunk. We lost no ships, but one of our destroyers was damaged. It was able, how-

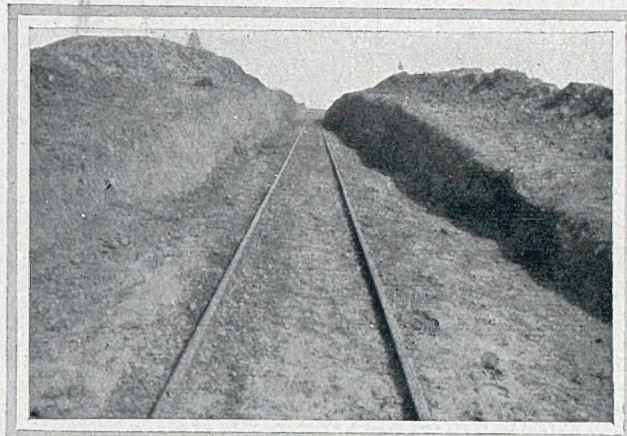
ever, to reach port. French destroyers co-operated in the action, without loss. On the 22nd, one of H.M. mine-sweeping sloops was sunk by a mine; and on the 23rd a British destroyer was sunk after a collision. One officer and one man were lost.

Little was heard from Russia in the days

under considera-
tion. The Socialis
of the Extreme
Left had declared
the treaty of peace
with Germany null
and void, and there
was a talk of the
need for the forma-
tion of a new and
well-disciplined
army. In the
centres of Eastern
Siberia, Bolshevism
was reported to be
still strong, and a
"force" of 15,000
was "holding"
Vladivostok, with-
out, however,
effecting any de-
predations on the
stores accumulated

there. These were still in the hands of the Customs authorities, and the Bosheviks had the fear of the foreign war-ships well before their eyes. The problem of Japanese intervention found no solution. At one moment it was said to be agreed upon, but a later report pointed

[Continued on page 40]



ON THE PALESTINE FRONT—A THIRTY-HOURS ENGINEERS' JOB:
A RAILWAY CUTTING 150 YARDS LONG AND 9 FEET DEEP
AT THE CENTRE.



KEEPING THE BRITISH LINE UNBROKEN DURING THE GREAT WESTERN-FRONT BATTLE: TROOPS MOVING INTO
THE FIGHTING AREA IN MOTOR-LORRIES.—[Official Photographs.]

During the Great Battle: In the Second Lines.



AT TWO POINTS: A SUPPORT-BATTERY GUNNERS' TEAM; INFANTRY RELIEVED AFTER ACTION.

In the upper illustration a gun of one of our supporting, or second-line, batteries, is seen preparing for action. Men of its team are shown engaged in getting the gun to its firing position with drag-ropes, and making ready for laying and opening fire as soon as the enemy are reported within range and the front clear of our first-line defending troops, as these reach their prepared

second positions. The lower illustration shows men of a battalion which was in the thick of the fighting during the opening days of the Great Battle, while temporarily halted towards the rear of the battle-zone for a breathing space and rest on being relieved at the front in the battle-line by fresh troops from the supports.—
[Official Photographs.]

During the Great Battle: In the Second Lines.



WITH OUR GUNNERS: GE

The following is an episode typical of the fighting in the Great Battle. During the day of the great battle in the neighborhood of our field guns for some 600 yards downwards, fired at point-blank range. Two of the guns were

April 3, 1918

Lines.



IEVED AFTER ACTION.

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April 3, 1918

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 95]
[New Series]—39

During the Great Battle: Supporting Artillery.



WITH OUR GUNNERS: GETTING A SUPPORT-LINE GUN READY FOR ACTION; DRAG-ROPE WORK.

The following is an episode typical of the way our gunners have fought in the Great Battle. During the fighting on the second day of the great battle in the neighbourhood of Epehy "two batteries of our field guns for some four hours, at ranges of from 600 yards downwards, fired at point-blank range into masses of the enemy. Two of the guns were smashed and two more we

blew up before retiring. The rest were got away, and the men who saw it, say that two batteries of guns can hardly ever have killed so many men in action." So one correspondent related. Said another of the firing of our artillery in general, on the dense masses of the enemy: "Our artillery fired with open sights and could not miss."—[Official Photographs.]

the other way. Replying to an interpellation in the Japanese House of Peers, the Premier is said to have stated that the Government had not considered the question. "The Empire was not so powerless as to be frightened so much by German penetration in the East." This Parliamentary statement is not necessarily a categorical denial that any action would be taken. In European Russia German penetration continued its beneficent labours. The looting of Ukrainia proceeded systematically, and the requisitioning of small quantities of wheat led to a peasant disturbance and sundry shootings. Odessa's protest against occupation, on the grounds that the city is no part of Ukrainian territory, was over-ruled by a truculent German pronouncement. On March 28 it was reported that Odessa had been recaptured by a Russian Ukraine force, after severe fighting.

The Roumanian Premier, the tool of the Central Powers, accepted all the German peace terms.

Aerial bombing of Bulgarians was the chief news from Salonika. Greek patrols were active.

General Allenby's campaign in Palestine continued to make uninterrupted progress. Early on the morning of March 22 our forces crossed the

British had progressed nine miles, and were within three miles of Es Salt. An enemy battery was captured by a London battalion. The King of Hedjaz has again scored in a smart little affair near Jedahah, on the Hedjaz railway, where his



U.S. TROOPS PASSING THROUGH LONDON TO JOIN THEIR WESTERN-FRONT COMPATRIOTS, FIGHTING—AS SIR DOUGLAS HAIG DESCRIBED—"SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH": A LINE UNIT.—[Photo. S. and G.]

Arabs destroyed a Turkish camel unit. The Duke of Connaught's tour of inspection in the Holy Land has greatly encouraged our troops, and has been the occasion of several memorable and interesting ceremonies. On the 19th, H.R.H. held an investiture on Mount Zion, and decorated General Allenby with the insignia of the G.C.M.G.

and with that of a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The Duke has also personally distributed awards for gallantry in the field.

Jerusalem has already shown signs of the advantages of British rule. When our forces entered the Holy City it was unspeakably neglected and filthy, after the most approved Turkish manner. But great reforms have already been carried out in the way of cleansing and sanitation, and now there is a more wholesome atmosphere.

No military action was reported from Mesopotamia, where movements of troops were retarded by heavy rains.

General Van Deyenter's forces operating in Portuguese East Africa continued to round up small and scattered remnants of the German forces. Nampula was occupied by fresh troops lately disembarked at Mozambique. LONDON: MARCH 28, 1918.



ON THE WAY TO FIGHT "SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH": AMERICAN INFANTRY, WITH THEIR PACK EQUIPMENT ON, PASSING THROUGH LONDON.—[Photograph by S. and G.]

Jordan, secured their positions on the eastern bank and struck eastwards. They met and overcame considerable resistance from both Turkish and German troops. On the evening of the 24th the

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THE GREAT BATTLE: ONE